**CSS-2015-16**

# Pakistan Affairs

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## Mughal Period

| Date | Event |
|---|---|
| 1707 | Death of Aurangzeb |
| 1707 | Death of Aurangzeb |
| 1738-9 | Persian Invasion under Nadir Shah |
| 1761 | Marathan Army destroyed in the 3rd battle of Paniput |

## British Expansion and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

| Date | Event |
|---|---|
| 1612 | First British post at Surat. |
| 1757 | Battle of Plessey. |
| 1773 | Regulating Act passed to make EIC accountable to British parliament. |
| 1778-82 | British War against Marathas. |
| 1780-84 | British wages war over Haider Ali of Mysore |
| 1784 | India Act give authority to British Government over EIC and Indian Issues. |
| 1800 | EIC prohibits export of India Cloth to Britain. |
| 1839-41 | Capture over Afghanistan and the great massacre by Afghanis on British. |
| 1843 | British Annexes Sindh. |
| 1845 | First Sikh War. |
| 1848-49 | Second Sikh War. |
| 1853 | First public journey by train in India happens. |
| 1857 | War of Independence. |
| 1858 | British takes Direct control over India. End of EIC role in India. |
| 1862 | Sir Syed Ahmed Khan sets up the Scientific Society |
| 1873 | EIC is wound away. |
| 1875 | Sir Syed Ahmed founds the college at Aligarh |
| 1857 | Sir Syed Ahmed knighted by British. |
| 1885 | Indian National Congress set up. |
| 1900 | Hindi granted equal status to Urdu. |

# The Pakistan Movement

| | |
|---|---|
| 1899 | Lord Curzon appointed as Viceroy |
| 1905 | Parttion of Bengal; Swadeshi Movement by Hindus |
| 1906 | Hindus demand self government; All India Muslim League is set up. |
| 1909 | Jinnah becomes an Active Congress member. |
| | Morley Minto Reforms; Indian Council Act. |
| 1911 | Partition of Bengal reversed. |
| 1913 | Muslim League demands Self Government. |
| 1914-18 | World War 1 |
| 1916 | Lucknow Pact |
| 1917-21 | Lord Chelmsford is declared as the new viceroy. |
| 1918 | Mont Ford Reforms. |
| 1919 | Rowlatt Act- Imprisonment without Trial. Amritsar Massacre |
| | Government of India Act |
| 1920-22 | Khilafat and Ghandi's Non-cooperation Movement. Hijrat Movement |
| 1922 | Chora Chori Incident. |
| 1923-24 | Turkey becomes Republic; Attaturk Abolishes Caliphate. |
| 1923 | Jinnah joins Swaraj Party |
| 1927 | Simon Comission Set up |
| 1928 | Nehru Report. |
| 1929 | Jinnah gives his 14 points. |
| 1930 | 1rst Round Table Conference. Allama Iqbal Allahabad Address |
| 1931 | 2nd RTC |
| 1932 | 3rd RTC |
| 1933 | Chuadhri rehmat Ali publishes "*Now or Never*" |
| 1935 | India Act 1935 passed |
| 1937 | Elections take place, Congress wins the Election. |
| 1939 | Congress Ministries resigned; Day of Deliveance celebrated. |
| 1940 | Lahore Resolution; August Offer |
| 1941 | Atlantic Charter |
| 1942 | Cripps Mission; Quit India Movement |
| 1944 | Gandhi Jinnah Talks |
| 1945 | Simla Conference; End of World War 2 |
| 1946 | Cabinet Mission Plan. Direct Action Day; Calcutta Riotts. |
| 1947 | 3 June Plan |
| | Pakistan and India achieve Independence. |
| | |

## The New Nation

| | |
|---|---|
| 1947 | Pakistan Achieves Independence; Kashmir Issue begins; Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister. |
| 1948 | Death of Quid-e-Azam; Water Dispute with India; |
| 1949 | Ceasefire on Kashmir Issue. |
| 1951 | Liaquat Ali Khan Assassinated. Khwaja Nazimuddin |
| 1955 | One Unit Policy by Iskandar Mirza.; Parliamentary Government Restored |
| 1956 | First Constitution of Pakistan; Pakistan becomes an Islamic Republic. |
| 1958 | Ayub Khan takes power; martial law regimes. |
| 1959 | Basic Democracies takes hold. |
| 1960 | Ayub Khan becomes President; Government moves to Islamabad |
| 1962 | The new constitution. |
| 1965 | Ayub Khan wins presidential election against Fatima Jinnah. |
| 1966 | Bhutto resigns from Ayub Khan's Government |
| 1967 | New Capital Officially Completed and Declared; PPP formed. |
| 1969 | Ayub Khan again declares Martial Law. |
| 1970 | Elections; Awami League wins in East Pakistan; PPP wins in West Pak. |
| 1966 | 6 point Programme |
| 1971 | War begins against Bangladesh. Bangladesh separates. |
| 1972 | Simla Accord signed. |
| 1973 | Bhutto's Constitution. |
| 1974 | Islamic Summit. |
| 1977 | Bhutto calls the elections; Bhutto charged with conspiracy to murder. General Zia seizes power. Hudood Ordinance introduced. |
| 1979 | Bhutto Hanged in Rawalpindi. |
| 1979 | USSR invades over Afghanistan. Zia agrees with US to help Afghanistan |
| 1988 | USSR troops withdraw. General Zia die's in a plane crash. |
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## Pakistan's international relations

### India

| | |
|---|---|
| **1948-49** | Kahmir Issue and ceasefire. India stops Pakistan's Water supply. Agreement over Bengal and Assam border. |
| **1950** | Liaquat Nehru Pact for the minorities in both countries. |
| **1965** | Indian Pakistan War |
| **1971** | Another War. Bangladesh separated |
| **1972** | Simla Accord |
| **1987** | Threat of War from India. |
| **1988-89** | Good relations with the democratic set up. |
| **1989** | Kargal Issue; Relations deteriorate. |
| **1999-2007** | Good relations in Musharaf Government. |
| **2007-11** | **Very Good relations with the Zardari Government.** |
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| | |

### Relations with AFGHANISTAN

| | |
|---|---|
| **1947** | Unfriendly relations due to border dispute of Wakhan Strip. Afghanistan opposes Pakistan's membership in UNO. |
| **1955** | Relations further deteriorate due to Afghanis attacking on Kabul Embassy |
| **1966** | Iskandar Mirza visits Afghanistan to normalize the relations |
| **1965-71** | Afghanistan did not support Pakistan in Wars against India but was neutral. |
| **1974** | ZAQ visits Afghanistan.. |
| **1979-88** | Good relations because of Pakistan aid against Russian invasion and Ceasefire. |
| **1988-92** | Civil War Breaks in Afghanistan and Pakistan helps in formation of Mujahiddin Government. |
| **1992** | Vry good relations with Mullah Omar Government. |
| **1993-99** | Good relations with Mujahidin Government. |
| **2000-01** | Relations deteriorated due to Musharaf's American Support on 9/11 incident. |
| **2008-11** | Better relations than Musharaf's government and many pacts have been signed. |

**Pakistan Relation with Iran**

**Very good relation since ancient times due to Ottoman Empire and Islamic Bond.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1947** | Iran is the first to Acknowledge Pakistan's existence. |
| **1949** | Pakistans PM visits Iran. |
| **1955** | Iran and Iraq join Pakistan in Baghdad Pact. |
| **1964** | Both countries join In RCD (Regional COOPERATION Development.) |
| **1965-71** | Iran supports Pakistan in the Wars. |
| **1972-73** | ZAQ's Government and relations remained good. |
| **1979** | Iranian Revolution and Pakistan supported it, trying to establish good with the new government. |
| **1985** | RCD restructured and was made more effective. |
| **1985-88** | Good relations under G. Zia. |
| **1988** | Benazir Government. Very Good Relations. |
| **1998-99** | Good relations |
| **1999-07** | Not veryu good relations due to nucleur Issue and American pressure on Pakistan to turn against Iran. |
| | |

**Pakistan Relations with China.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1949** | China becomes Independent. |
| **1952** | Diplomatic relations between the countries begin. Pakistan supports China to get UNO membership. |
| **1959** | China voted against China Admission to UN and condemned the military action in Tibet. |
| **1960's** | A $60 Million long Term interest free loan regarding import of machinery. |
| **1961-62** | China applied for permanent membership of Security Council. Pakistan supported this act. |
| **1962** | Pakistan support to China in China-India War. |
| **1963** | Boudary Agreement in 1963. China allows PIA to use Chinese air ports and provided loans. |
| **1965-71** | China supports Pakistan in the wars against India. |
| **1964** | Good relations. Prime ministers meet. |
| **1978** | Karrakoram Highway for better trade established. |
| **1986** | Civil treaty nuclear cooperation. |
| **1993-2000** | Pakistan fully supports religious movement in China. |
| **2000-07** | Good Relations with Musharaf Government, many trieties signed. |
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**Pakistan and USA.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1947** | Pakistan joins UNO and becomes Pro American Country. |
| **1950** | PM Liaquat Ali visits United States. |
| **1955** | SEATO and CENTO signed for military and economic aid given. For Defence. |
| **1956** | Pakistan supports USA spy Mission. U2 issue weakened relations. |
| **1962** | Relations Strained because US was aiding India in war against China. |
| **1965 and 71** | Pakistan was not provided with military aid. It left CETO and CENTO |
| **1972-74** | Not good relations with Bhutto government and Nuclear Issue. |
| **1977-79** | Zia was not supported and relations remained bad. Aid was suspended. |
| **1979-89** | Very good relations because Zia's favour and help against USSR invasion in Afghanistan. |
| **1989-99** | Not very good relations with the democratic government. |
| **1998-99** | Bad relations because of Nuclear bomb testing by Pakistan. |
| **2000-08** | Very good relations with Musharaf government. |
| **2008-11** | Very Good relations. |
| | |

Pakistan and the United Nations

| | |
|---|---|
| **1947** | Pakistan get UN membership. UNHCR aids in solving refugee problem. |
| **1948** | UN passes resolution on Kashmir Issue. UN plays its role in ceasefire over Kashmir. Canal Water Dispute, UN helps to solve it. |
| **1965** | UN again plays its role over ceaze fire over Kashmir War and arranged the Tashkan Agreement. |
| **1971** | Indian invasion and separation of Bengal; UNO failed and relations with Pakistan disrupted. |
| **1978** | Russian invasion- UNO aided Pakistan to stop Russian invasion in Afghanistan. |
| **1988** | Russian War ends and Pakistan is appointed to arrange Juneva Agreement. |
| **2001** | 9/11 Incident; American invasion over Afghanistan, UNO supported Pakistan in support for USA |
| | |

**Pakistan Relation with Common Wealth countries**

**Pakistan s initial relations were difficult due to the reluctance of British to accept Pakistan and the injustice of Boundary Comission. On the other hand Pakistan needed Britain and its senior officials for training of Army and official workers. Throughout the first 40 years of its emergence Pakistan has stayed on good terms with Brirtain.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1956** | Pakistan declares itself republic by making its own constitution. Until now it had been under the British Crown. Relations deteriorated because Pakistan criticized Britain over the invasion of Suez Canal |
| **1960** | Relations improved as many Pakistani's went to Britain due to the construction of Tarbela and Mangla Dam. |
| **1965** | Britain played a major role in ending the war between India and Pakistan. |
| **1971** | Britain recognized Bangladesh as separate country against the will of Pakistan and so Pakistan left Common Wealth in protest. |
| **1980's** | Britain remained a strong ally and trading Partner. |
| **1989** | Relations improved because Pak. Returned to Common Wealth. |
| **1979-88** | British supported Pakistan and aided in Afghan Crisis. |
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**Relations with Bangladesh**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1971** | Very bitter relation. Pakistan stated to break bonds with any country ready to recognize Bangla as a separate country. |
| **1974** | Pakistan invited Shiekh Mujib on the Islamic Summit Conference. Both countries agreed to try having friendly relations. |
| **1974** | Bhutto visits Bangladesh and division of Assets was discussed. |
| **1975** | Shiekh Mujib died and the new leader tried to improve the relations further but refused to withdraw claim over assets. |
| **1985 and 88** | Bangladesh hit by severe storm, Pakistan was the first country to contribute for them. |
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| | |

## Pakistan and USSR

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|---|---|
| **1947** | Pakistan joined UNO, Russia was not happy. |
| **1949** | Visit of Liaquat Ali to USA rather than USA harms initial relations. |
| **1950-** | Russia began to support India over Kashmir Issue. |
| **1954** | Joining SEATO with USA widened the gulf. |
| **1954** | Pakistan joined Anti-Communist Pact which angered Russia. |
| **1956** | Rejecting Aid from USSR harmed relations. |
| **1960** | Pakistan Accepted Soviet assistance in search of Water and mineral. U2 Crises harmed the relations. |
| **1961** | Soviet Oil Exploration in Pakistan. |
| **1963** | Pakistan receives Pound 11 Million loan. |
| **1965** | Improvement in relation because Pakistan left SEATO and CENTO. Visit of Ayub Khan. |
| **1968** | Soviet Arms supplied to Pakistan. |
| **1972** | ZAB's gov. tried to improve relations by signing agreement to built Steel Mill in Pakistan and visiting USSR. |
| **1978-88** | Bad relations because of Russian Invasion over Afghanistan. |
| **1989-1999** | Better relations with the 4 democratic gov. |
| **200-2007** | Bad relations because of Pakistan's support for America over the War of Terrorism. |

## Struggle for Cultural Identity

## (The First 3 are described in a very detailed points in the book)

## Titu Mir

**Biography:** 1. Was a disciple of Syed Ahmed Shaheed.

2. His real name was Mir Mirthar Ali.

3. He was from West Bengal.

4. He was a man of Action like his teacher.

5. Killed in 1831.

**Beliefs**: He was a man of action.

He believed in the practicality of life.

He did not like the rule and cruelty of British and Hindu Landlords.

It was his belief to stand against the Oppressors Rule.

**Work:** He provoked the British and gave confidance to Muslims to stand against the cruelty to protect their identity.

He attacked Hindu Landlords and defeated them boldly.

He made village of Nalkerbaria, his head quarters and gathered a small army.

He constructed a Bamboo Fort for his army to stay.

**Importance:** He provoked fear In hearts of British and zamindars. He gathered a small army.

He inspired Muslims to take defence for their religion and identity.

# The British Arrival and Expantion

Introduction: Some of the British Merchant's sought permission from the Queen Elizabeth 1 to trade with India and started their trade in 1612. Their first post had been established at Surat in 1908.

Slowly the influence grew. In 1664, trading post established in Bombay. 1690 post in Calcutta. By end of the 17th Century, EIC was thinking how to lay a permanent British Hold over India.

## Expantionism: The rule of 3.

British used **Divide and rule policy** to rule and capture India. They used further 3 methods to capture over India:

**1. Direct Wars:** fought with Hyder Ali and Tipu Sulatn of Mysore notably. Also with Nawab Siraj and Mir Qasim.

2. **Subsidiary Alliances:** These were the alliances made with local princes. According to the terms, the real matters of the land were given in hand of British in return of British protection and money. Furthermore the ruler could stay on throne though only as a British puppet. In this British was able to reinforce its control over India.

3. **Doctrine of Lapse:** The law stating that all rulers under the terms of subsidiary alliances if do not have any natural male heir then after their death the land will belong to British. One of the affected was Rani of Jhansi who later played an important role in the War of Independence 1857.

**Battle of Plessey:** The French encouraged the Nawab of Bengal to attack the EIC base at Calcutta. Further more the Fortification of British post on Calcutta was also against agreement with the Nawab of Bengal and so Siraj-ud-Daulah marched over Calcutta and seized Fort William and locked the British residents in a small room. 23 out of 65 people died and so Battle of Plessey began. Robert Clive succeeded in defeating Siraj by bribing one of his key men Mir Jaffer. Jafar was made the new Nawab of Bengal and Bengal came under EIC's rule.

**Assault on Afghanistan:** The British were threatened about Russia seeking to expand its terrirory. In 1939, Briitsh invaded Afghanistan and installed its own puppet ruler, however the British army could not face the difficult terrain of Afghanistan as well as the locals and soon within Two years the Afghan's rebelled and massacred the British force. Out of 4000 soldiers, only one doctor from Kabul survived and reported the incident.

**The Annexation of Sindh: In 1843** The British pride was hurt by the invasion in Afghanistan and decided to attack on Sindh under Sir Charles Napier to restore their Pride among Muslims and to capture the important Route through Bolan pass. Even in Britain many people condemned Napier's action for they had broken a friendship treaty with the Amirs of Sindh.

**The Capture of Punjab:** The British now turned to Punjab threatened by the increasing power of Ranjit Singh and now to capture the trade route over Indus River and Khyber Pass. The Sikhs were worried also and so they attacked on British controlled India in 1845, First Sikh War. Their main army was destroyed. Finally in 1848-9 Second Sikh War, the Sikh army was destroyed and so the British took over Punjab. The NWFP also came under British rule with Capture of Punjab.

# Pakistan Movement

**The Partition of Bengal, 1906**- Bengal was partitioned due to some very important reasons.

1. Bengal was a very large province geographically and population wise. It was an area with a population of 54 million (42million Hindus and 12 million Muslims) in East Bengal alone and 31 million in West Bengal.
2. It was the demand of Muslims for they wanted a separate province in their rule where they would have more favour and better jobs. So to make Muslims happy.
3. They wanted to cut the power of Indian National Congress which had started speaking against British agitating people. Further many terrorist agencies had sprouted up, so to tackle them it was a necessary step for British.

**Reaction of Muslims:** Muslims were happy as there demand had been approved. Muslims, who had been denied of education and many other facilities while Hindus prospered, had their positions improved overnight. Muslims were happy as they had recognition now. They were now able to escape from Hindu oppression. They had a place where they could protect their religion, values and identity. They felt a feeling of loyalty for the British.

**Hindu Reaction:** Hindu were very angry and they started non cooperation campaign. They blamed British of dividing them with their Divide and Rule policy. They claimed that British had tried to weaken Hindu Unity because they had started to call for reforms through the use of Congress.

Hindus performed many protests and many petitions were sent to the government. They attempted assassination over the new viceroy Lord Minto due to this event.

They started a Swadeshi Movement in which they stopped buying British goods and threw many British goods in fire. British sales dropped dramatically.

**Simla Deputation and Formation of Muslim League:** Muslims watched Hindus reaction on partition of Bengal and decided something had to be done to protect their identity.

Further more National Congress was dominated by Hindus and Muslims needed a base of their own as their voice for the British for Hindus could not be trusted to favour Muslims.

They wanted to stand up and have some rights. They needed to get some reforms. They wanted right of separate electorate to protect their interests, religion and language. Thus they formed they had a meeting with Viceroy Minto in Simla on 8th October 1906.

**Simla Deputation**: Asked for separate electorates. They asked for higher percentage of seats than their higher population.

**Morley Minto Reforms, 1909**: Also known as the Indian Council Acts. Basically it increased representation of Hindus and Muslims in different councils.

**Reversal of Partition of Bengal and its effect:** Because new viceroy and King George 5 ordered for the reversal of partition. British had been forced to reverse by Hindu protests. The British feared more assassination attempts from Hindus.

It affected the Muslims greatly whose feelings of loyalty had been taken for granted and they realized that they need to be organized to have a voice of their own.

**The Lucknow Pact, 1916:** Was the first Agreement between Congress and Muslim League. Important as it established Jinnah as the focal point for this agreement and showed his great political abilities. It was done because the Muslim League felt that they needed the support of Congress in its early years. Because they thought they could pressurize British together in accepting their demands. (See full detail in the book page # 57-58)

**The Monatague Chelmsford Reforms, 1919:** Were meant to be the promised concessions to Indian from British after World War One. Basically introduced a system of Diarchy in which certain subjects like local government, education, health and other facilities were transferred under the Indians rule while the real power remained with the viceroy like foreign affairs, Police and Revenue. Gave right of separate electorate to Muslims.

**Rowlatt Act, 1919- Prison without trial:** This act was passed when the protest over the Mont-Ford reforms started and other minorities began to demand separate electorate. The act was passed allowing arrest without warrant, detention without bail and provincial government ordering people where to live.

**Amritasar Massacre:** After passing of Rowlat Act more agitation started a new series of protests and on a curfew time, people about 20,000 in number turned up for a peaceful protest at Jilianwalah Bagh where G. Deyer ordered his troops to open fire on crowd without warning killing and injuring many.

## Khilafat Movement

**Reasons to start it:** After World War 2, British decided to break the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman Empire held great importance to Muslims in India and so they wanted to protect it and save the Khalifa.

Because the Holy places of Muslims were in the Ottoman Empire so their was a great threat that British might harm Holt places of Muslims.

**Reasons of its failure:** Because of many reasons the movement failed.

**Withdrawl of Gandhi**: Hindus had been cooperating in this movement by performing their own non co-operation to British. An incident at Chora Chori where many hindus were killed caused Gandhi to withdraw with his Hindu force which weakened the Movement's strength.

**Hijrat Movement**: Because many Muslims tried to migrate towards Afghanistan but were not allowed in the country so they had to return to find their properties plundered and captured by Hindus. This increased rifts between the 2 nations and also weakened the Movement as Muslims did not have the strength to take part in it.

**Moplah Uprising**: Some Muslims Peasants in South India attacked and destroyed a police station and killed many Hindus. British was angered by this Uprising and so they became firm on their decision.

**Declaration of Turkey:** Turkey itself declared itself independent when Kamal Ataturk removed the Khalifa and so the purpose of the movement failed and it ended.

**The Simon Commision, 1928:** This council was formed 2 years earlier by Conservative Party because they feared the Labour Party to give two much concessions to Indians so it was formed 2 years earlier. Its purpose was to built a unanimous constitution. It contained all British Officials.

**Nehru Report,1928:** Simon commission appointed Motilal Nehru to discuss and make a unanimous constitution and after much discussions when the final version of report came out it omitted all Muslim rights.

It disapproved for right of separate electorate for Muslims. It asked Hindi to be the official Language and Muslims were given less representation.

The report reformed Muslim fears about Hindu dominion and the threat to their identity.

**Jinnah's 14 points:** Jinnah gave his 14 points as an answer to Nehru Report. It gave aims for Muslim League. He gave it as His own Constitutional Formulae. It demanded Provincial autonomy. It demanded separate electorate and rights of Muslims in minorities.

The 14 points were of great importance as they became the aims and basis for the demand of independence and partition.

**Round Table Conferences, 1930-32:** These were held in London to discuss a unanimous constitution with the Indians.

**1rst Round Table Conference**: Jinnah and Muslim League attended. Congress boycotted because Gandhi was imprisoned due to his non-cooperation and Salt Movement. The Conference failed in its main purpose but was achieved little success as British agreed the introduction of representative government at provincial level.

**2nd Round Table Conference**: Both Jinnah and Gandhi attended it. Gandhi took a hard line and refused to discuss minority problem claiming to represent the whole Indian community. Congress stood by Nehru Report and refused to listen to anything. This conference failed as well. Little achievement in this was the acceptance for NWFP and Sindh to be given provincial status and governors.

**3rd Round Table** : Was held in 1932 and neither Gandhi attended nor Jinnah. The Conference was a complete failure. The only success was the passing of Communal Awards.

**Chaudhary Rehmat Ali and His pamphlet**: In 1933 Chaudhary R.A. suggested partition but none of the Muslim leaders agreed. He later issued a pamphlet which gave the name and its origins for his supposed partitioned Muslim Country. He gave the name Pakistan. P for Punjab. A for Afghania (NWFP). K for Kashmir. I for Iran. **S** for **Sindh. T** for **T**urkiministan. **A** for **A**fghanistan. **N** from Baluchista**n.**

**The Government of India Act 1935:** Was the Final Constitutional Act by British Government for India. It announced Elections. Raised representation and also gave right of separate electorate to Muslims. Indians were not happy with it but accepted it due to the upcoming elections.

**1937 Elections**: Both Congress and Muslim League participated and Muslim League lost poorly. Congress won the elections. It taught how Muslims needed to be more organized. It gave them experience of an election. It also gave realization that ML had an Image Problem and needed to focus on area with the minority of Muslims for there they had fared better results. Thus began the cruel age of Congress Ministries.

**Congress Ministries 1937-39:** Muslim League was badly treated by Congress. Congress refused to cooperate with them. Congress ministries started to introduce a series of measures, all which threatened Muslim Identity and culture. One of them was the "**Bande Mataram"** Scheme, in which a Hindu Nationalist song which encouraged to expel Muslim was made compulsory to be sung before the start of every day official business and provincial assemblies.

The second famous issue was the **Wardha Scheme in** which Education was now in Hindi, spinning cotton by hand was introduced in the school curriculum and religious education was excluded. All Students had to bow to a picture of Gandhi before the start of the school.

Further more Azan was forbidden, punishments on slaughtering of cows were introduced and attacks on mosques were done. Sometimes pigs were pushed in the mosques and noisy processions were arranged near the mosque during the time of prayer. Anti-Muslim riots were also performed in which Muslims were killed, insulted and their properties were captured. This increased Hate and rifts between the 2 nations and The period was known as the Congress Tyranny Period.

**Congress Ministries Resign 1939:** In 1939, World War 2 broke out. Lord Linlithgow announced India at war with Germany. Congress was angry on not being informed before the announcement about Viceroy's Decision and refused to cooperate. They demanded Self Rule and when Immediate Self Rule was not promised, Congress

resigned from government. Muslims celebrated at the end of the age of Congress Tyranny and they named it “The Day of Deliverance” offending the Congress Deeply.

**August Offer, 1940**: Again Lord Linlithgow made an offer to the Indians which Increased representation in Executive Council of Indians while gave them the right to frame their own constitution after war. However Congress refused this offer.

**Pakistan Resolution, 1940:** At the annual session of Muslim League, The Resolution for a separate homeland was passed in which it was demanded that all Muslim majority provinces should be grouped as a one unit separate land. The Resolution was known as Lahore Resolution but the Hindu press began referring to It as “Pakistan Resolution.”

**Cripps Mission 1942**: Sir Stafford Cripps was sent with some proposals to Indians which stated that after War India can have Dominion Status after the War. Constituent Assembly to frame new constitution and members for this assembly to be elected after War.

However Congress refused for the wanted Immediate Self Rule and they declared the proposals as “stale”. Muslims refused because they wanted a separate homeland and nothing else.

**Quit India Movement 1942**: In anger of Cripps Mission proposals and to pressurize the British in the crucial situation, Congress started a mass movement against British demanding British to leave. Jinnah condemned the Congress and saw it as an attempt to exploit British. British however became more determined to keep hold and shut this movement down by arresting many leaders and killing many people through the use of air bombing and gas.

**Gandhi-Jinnah talks:** A number of letters and conversations were held between the 2 leaders in 1944 however the result was disdainful as Gandhi wanted Self Rule first and then consider partition while Jinnah wanted Partition first and no other alternative. Gandhi wanted power in hands of Federal Government while Jinnah wanted provincial Autonomy. This widened the gulf between Hindus and Muslims even further.

**The Simla Conference:** Lord Wavell held a conference as a last try to bring the two communities together suggesting the formation of an Executive Council which will have equal representation from both communities. However Jinnah refused this offer demanding only partition.

**1945 Elections:** Muslim League one this election by a great margin with the motto of a separate homeland. Furthermore the Tyranny of Congress Ministries could not be forgotten so easily and Muslims could not risk the life of their identities again.

**Cabinet Mission 1946:** Under Sir Stafford Crips a cabinet was formed to try to find a settlement acceptable to everyone in India. However on finding little common ground between the communities, the Cabinet gave a plan which rejected Pakistan establishment while dividing India in 3 parts: A= Hindu majority. B= Muslim Majority. C=Bengal and Assam. Each part was to have local autonomy. Foreign Affairs, defence and communication was to be managed by Central Indian Union.

Furthermore it suggested formation of an interim government. However the plan was refused because of Congress disobedience to the Cabinet Plan.

**Direct Action Day 1946:** It was peaceful demonstration to show that Muslims wanted Independence and British should hurry up with it. However in Calcutta it turned to serious rioting and 4000 people died in it.

**3 June Plan**: The plan finally announcing Partition of India into 2 states. It grouped Muslim provinces and Hindu Provinces as single while giving right to the princely states to join any of the 2 countries with the vote of their people.

**Boundary Commission**: The Boundaries of partition were done by this commission under Sir Radcliffe and Mount batten who unfairly gave certain Muslim areas like Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Calcutta to India causing serious problem for the future of Pakistan.

# Ayub Khan

Came up to rule by martial law. He thought that army needs to rule now to restore stability to the country. He did not like the politicians because of their criticism of the army and general Ayub. East Pakistan was becoming rebellious so to put down their power and to start development in the country, Ayub Khan took over the rule.

Gave us the **1962 Constitution**.

**Introduced System of Basic Democracies**.

**Agricultural Reforms:** Redistribution of lands for a better output. Big landowners were forced to find tenants. 3 major dams were built to aid agriculture. Loans to build wells were given. Ayub brought about the Green Revolution.

**Industrial Reforms**: Loans from Western countries were taken. Oil refinery in 1962 and Mineral Development Corporation. RCD was signed for industrial and trade development. Export Bonus Scheme for exporting industries. However with the increase of Industry Pakistan became dependant on Foreign Aid.

**Social and Economic Reforms**: New curriculum and textbooks. More schools were built. Laws were passed to benefit and help refugees and shelter less. Family Planning Programme. More Medical nursing training and training schools to increase the number of doctors and nurses.

**New Capital:** Government moved from Karachi to Islamabad for more central area for administration far from the trade centre Karachi.

## Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

Established his key men in army to prevent rebellion.

**Simla Agreement:** Simla Accord to get the captured land and prisoners from India back from 1971 War.

**The Islamic Summit Conference:** All Muslim leaders were invited to attend and discuss problems of Pakistan and other Muslim countries and how to solve them.

**New Constitution:** A better and more democratic constitution.

**Industrial Reforms**: Nationalization. Federal Ministry of Production was given a lot of Power to control Industrial Units.

**Agricultural Reforms**: Land Ownership, reduced ceiling on land ownership. Land available for people to hold their own farms.

**Security of Tenure**: Tenants rights were improved.

**Education**: Nationalized all private sector schools. More schools were built.

**Health and Social Reforms**: Rural Health Centres. Basic Health Units were built in urban areas. Training colleges for doctors and nurses were set up. Sale of Medicines under brand name was banned.

**Administrative Reforms**: Re organized Civil Service. Removed unnecessary distinctions between types of civil workers. Created Federal Security Force **(FSF).**

**The Nuclear Programme:** Bhutto started the Nuclear Bomb plan for Pakistan' defence.

## Zia-ul-Haq

**Accountability:** Disbanded **FSF ( Federal Security Force)**

**Islamization:** His main policy. Shariat Court established. Fight against pagan communities during War against Russia. Hudood Ordinances. Zakat Ordinances. Zina Ordinance. Ushr Ordinance. Islamiyat studies made compulsory. Extra marks to candidates who were Hafiz in Civil Service Exams. Some part of Radio and news was to be in Arabic. Strict Punishments imposed under Islamic Laws.

**Laws and government:** Passed Laws restricting power of courts. Civil Service was brought under military control. Military courts were established to try offenders according to martial law. Provincial Constitutional Order took away rights of court to challenge any political executive decision.

**Industry:** Denationalization. Encouraged multinational countries to invest in Pakistan. Tried to improve quality of government based industries.

He started a strict policy of Islamization to show that that he was more Islamic and much better than Bhutto, who had a more liberal approach. Further more he wanted to give impression to the world that he had an Islamic government. He believed that a much strict and strong government can be set up on Islamic Principals.

# 4 Mark Questions.

## Chapter 1: The Decline of Mughals.

**1. Who was Aurangzeb Alamgir?**

- Aurangzeb was the last great emperor of Mughal Empire who took over the throne after Shah Jahan.
- He was a courageous man who spent much of his time fighting wars and trying to administrate the empire efficiently.
- He was a deeply religious man; he Wrote out copies of Quran and tried to impose Jizya tax Non Muslims.
- Aurangzeb was a just ruler and had a very simple character.
- Aurangzeb increased the size of Mughal Empire by capturing all but the very southern part of India.

**2. What kind of man was Aurangzeb?**

- Aurangzeb was a deeply religious person; who wrote out copies of Quran and made the famous Pearl Mosque.
- He was a disciplined ruler with high administrative qualities due to which he was able to run the empire for a long time.
- He was a just ruler and a brave one, whose main ambition was to increase his territory for which he believed it right to use any means.
- He was a person who could be ruthless to his own kith and kin like he killed his own brother in the battle over the Empire.

**3. What was the Jizya Controversy?**

- Aurangzeb imposed the non Muslim tax again on the Indians. This tax had been abolished long ago by Akbar.
- The non Muslims, specially Hindus were angered as it was a tax abolished long ago.
- It was a differential tax and was considered as enforcement to convert to Islam.
- It was criticized as a way of supporting the long drawn costly wars and as a financial assistance.

**4. Was Aurangzeb responsible for the decline of Mughal Empire?**

- To some extent Aurangzeb could be responsible for he built a lot of buildings which drained the treasury quicker than expected like the Pearl Mosque for his personal prayers.
- Aurangzeb fought long costly wars to capture more land and to fight of the invaders. He
- could not administer very efficiently for he was often away from his capital.

- His policy of heavy taxes caused hardships for his people.

**5. Who were the Marathas?**

- The Marathas was a powerful group of people who were skilled as Guerrilla fighters.
- They were devoted to Hinduism and had grown in power during the 17th century and they were the expected rulers after Mughals due to their power.
- Aurangzeb was unable to crush the Marathas of Deccan which proved their power. In
- 1760 they even occupied Delhi.
- They were defeated in the Third Battle of Paniput.

**6. How were the Marathas Defeated?**

- The Marathas were defeated by there inner weaknesses.
- They controlled more land than any ruler but not all was in one place.
- Their unity and loyalty to the main Peshwa decreased and their power began to deteriorate.
- Than they were crushed in the 3rd Battle of Paniput in 1761 by the invading army of Ahmed Shah Abdali. They suffered heavy casualties in this battle and lost all their ambitions of ruling the Empire.

**7. How did invasions weaken the Mughal Empire?**

- The invasions drained the Mughal Empire and destroyed its prestige.
- The Persian Invasion under Nadir Shah resulted in Delhi getting sacked and the Empire getting looted.
- The famous peacock throne of Mughals was taken away by Nadir Shah.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali led 10 Invasions in Northern India and looted the Empire.

**8. Who was Ahmed Shah Abdali?**

- Ahmed Shah Abdali was and Afghan leader who led Afghan Army in the Indian Territory and raided the Mughal Empire.
- He was also known as Ahmed Shah Durrani due to his leadership and military skills.
- His military skills achieved the victory over Marathas in the 3rd Battle of Paniput.
- He had to turn back because of the mutiny of his followers instead of capturing the empire.

**1. What did Shah Wali Ullah believe about the role of Islam?**

- Shah WaliUllah believed that Islam should direct every aspect of life, political, social and economical behaviour should be guided by Islamic values.
- He believed that Muslims can not be successful if they departed from the principles of their religion.
- He believed Islamic values of Justice and equilibrium must be followed.
- He emphasized on putting an end to cast and sect system and follow the teaching of brotherhood Islam to achieve success.

**2. Who was ShahWaliUllah?**

- Shah Wali Ullah was born in 1703 in the house of Shah Abdul Rahim who ran the Madrasa-e-Rahimiya.
- He journeyed to Saudi Arabiya in 1724 and lived their till 1732; thewre he got educated under Shiekh Abu Tahir, a renowned religious scholar.
- He was a religious man who inspired Muslims to rise and follow the teachings of their religion.
- He gained many disicples as well as many criticizers in the course of his work. He translated Quran first time in Persian in the Indian subcontinent.

**3. What were the achievements of Shah Wali Ullah?**

- Shah Wali Ullah revived the spirit of Islam in the hearts of Muslims of Subcontinent. He
- gave Muslims an Identity.
- He made the Muslims realize their mistakes and successfully united them.
- He TRANSLATED Quran in Persian and wrote 51 books for better understanding and implementation on Islamic Religion.

**4. Who was Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi?**

- Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in a Syed Family of Rae Bareilly near Lucknow in 1786. He
- got his initial education from Shah Wali Ulllah's sons at the Madrasa-e- Rahimiya. He WAS
- A MAN OF ACTION. He disliked British rule.
- He joined AMIR Khan's Pathan Force and became Imam; there he got training in the use of European weapons and built up his military skills.
- 1821 to 1823, he went for Hajj and studied got more teachings under a renowned scholar, Sheikh Abdul Wahhab.
- He struggled hard to finish Sikh rule in Punjab and died fighting for Muslims in the battle of Balakot in 1831.

5. **What was the Jihadi Movement?**

- The Jihadi movement was the movement set up by Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi.

- Its purpose was to make Muslims perform Jihad.
- It was purpose was to free Muslims from Sikh and British Rule.
- It aimed to organize the Muslims and think about betterment.

6. **What were the reasons for Syed Ahmed Shaheed's failure in defeating Sikhs?**
   - The Sikhs under Ranjit Singh were a very powerful and superior force.
   - The Muslims were divided and reluctant to work unitedly.
   - The locals of Balakot and his own forces disagreed over the taxes he laid upon them.
   - There was a lack of support.

**5. What was the Faraizi Movement?**

- The Faraizi movement was the movement started by Haji Shariat Ulla in East Bengal The
- Faraizi movement was started to organize Muslims by making them punctual in following their Faraiz.
- It aimed to protect the rights of poor Muslim farmers in East Bengal.
- Its followers were known as Faraizis who grew greatly in number as the movement grew in popularity.
- Ther Fairaizi movement was very successful until an alrmaed British put an end to it recognising it as an opposition against them.

**6. Who was Haji Sharait Ullah?**

- He was a reformer and religious sxholar.
- He was born in 1781 in Faridpur District.
- In 1799 he went to SAUDI Arabia where studied under Sheikh Abdul Wahab.
- He was the founder of the Fraiazi movement which aimed to organize muslims and protect their rights.

**8. Who was Titu Mir?**

- Titu Mir was a disciple of Syed Ahmed Shaheed. He
- was a man of action.
- He was from West Bengal where he tried to protect rights of farmer and free them from tyranny of Hindu zamindars.
- He made his base at Nalkerbaria, where he built a Bamboo Fort out of the Bamboo stick for his army.
- He was killed in battle in 1831.

## Chapter 3: The British in India

1. **What was the East India Company?**
   - The East India Trading Company was a Company set up by British Merchants to trade with India.
   - Its first port was set up at Surat.
   - The East India Company gained power and created a private army.
   - It made a major role in establishing British Reign in the subcontinent.
   - The East India Company was finished through India Act 1858 after War of Independence.

2. **What was the Reason for British Interest to trade with India?**
   - The British was interested in the Indian Wealth of Spices and Mineral Resources.
   - The British wanted to use and take control over the major trade routes to control World Trade and they all passed through the subcontinent.
   - The British wanted to eliminate all other countries from competitions. The
   - British wanted to trade for its economic growth..

3. **What effect did British Have on Indians?**
   - The British caused a change in Indian culture.
   - The British caused the increase in resentment and misery in the Indians.
   - They developed India's infrastructure thus taking Indians towards development.
   - The British changed the religion of people and the laws they were following.

4. **Who was Robert Clive?**
   - Clive is considered as the founder of British rule in the subcontinent.
   - He was victorious leader in Battle of Plassey against Nawab of Bengal.
   - He became the Governor of Bengal and was later convicted of corruption.
   - He commited suicide at the age of 49 due to addiction to opium and destruction of prestige.

5. **What was the Doctrine of Lapse?**

- Doctrine of Lapse was a document (A Law) issued by British.
- It stated that any ruler who does not have any male heir will have his land taken in British possession after his death.
- The land of Jhansi suffered from this law.
- The Doctrine caused a lot of resentment and played a major role in the British Expantion in the subcontinent.

**6. What were the Subsidiary Alliances?**

- The Subsidiary Alliances were another tool in the British expansionism introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798.
- These Alliances were formed between the ruler of a state and the British.
- According to them, the ruler was given British protection while the state was controlled by the British in actual.
- Many states fell prey to them and due to them British were able to take over a vast area of land in the Subcontinent.
- The State of Hyderabad was the first to form this alliance.

**6. What was the Pitts India Act 1784?**

- This introduced a Governor General to oversee the business in India.
- Introduced a Board of Control which was to decide all political matters in India and appoint any Senior Officer there.
- The Company's Trading Wing only to deal with trade.
- This Act was the sign that British Government was not ready to loose India and because the Company was going bankrupt so from stopping its corruption to strengthen its hold over India this Act was passed.

**7. Why was the India Act 1784 passed?**

- The East India Company was going Bankrupt. To
- Try the corrupt officials and remove them. To
- save the company from falling.
- To strengthen hold over Indian land and trade as now the parliament had started to show keen interest in it.

**8. What were the reasons for the fall of East India Company?**

- The company became bankrupt.
- It lost its monopoly. Other companies wanted to share the Indian trading monopoly.
- British government achieved its purpose of capturing the subcontinent by blaming EIC of War of Independence.
- India Act 1858 abolished the company and the British government took over the company's assets.

**9. How did the British treat the lands they had taken control of?**

- They tried to westernize different lands.
- They took complete hold over the major cities and states like Punjab.
- Obedient rulers were placed over smaller states.
- Some lands were taken from the rulers as hey were thought to be inefficient.
- Briish tried its best to get maximum benefit from the lands they taken over.

**10. What did British do about religion in Subcontinent?**

- They first try to adopt nuetrility.
- Later they allowed Christian Missioaries to enter India to spread Christianity.
- The Entry of Christian Missionaries strengthened the beliefs of British and they started to belief themselves as superior.
- The British and Christian missionaries became intolerant of Indian Values.
- Very few people changed their religion.

**11. What was the result of Indian Uprising in 1857?**

- End of EIC's role.
- Relations between Indian and British worsened.
- Muslims simply refused to cooperate due to harsh treatment of British. The
- British presence was not accepted by overwhelming majority.

**12. How did rebellion affect British?**

- It cost them a great deal of money.
- It shocked the British.
- They realized that Indians had to be given some rights.
- They became harsh towards the Indians.

**13. Who was Warren Hastings?**

He was the First Governor General of Bengal.

Previously he had worked with the East India Company and risen through the ranks.

He extended British Controlled India by fighting war aginst Hyder Ali of Mysore and Marathas.

He took bribes in organizing these ventures and had to return to Britain facing charges of corruption.

He was cleared in the end but his reputation was ruined.

**14. How did introduction of Railway system played an important role in India?**

The Railway played an important role as it was used to transfer army effectively throughout India.

The Railway opened for public and became the main public transport to different cities.

It played an important role in British Victory in the War of Independence for troops were quickly transferred from one place to another to put down rebellion.

It was important in communication because telegraph line was laid along railway line for sending instant messages.

15. **Why was British annexation over Sindh was considered a shameful British Act?**

British pride was hurt so to restore its pride it attacked Sindh.

British wanted to show Muslims they were Still powerful.

British broke a Friendship treaty with rulers of Sindh.

The British people considered it a wrong act in Britain.

16. **What was the Suez Canal Dispute?**

The Suez Canal was used by British and French for trade as it cut the route to India nearly by Half.

The Egypt decided to nationalize the use of this canal.

British and French started War over the Canal as they wanted to capture the Empire.

British captured the Canal.

Later UNO decided upon the Canal Dispute and returned its control to Egypt.

**17. What was the Black Hole Incident?**

The Incident in which many British people died.

Nawab Siraj captured Fort William of Calcutta.

He captured British residents and locked them in small room. 23

people died out of 64 people.

The British was angered and this led to Battle of Plassey.

## SIR SYED AND LANGUAGES

1. **Who was Sir Syed Ahmed. Khan?**
   - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a thinker, philosopher , reformer and statesman.
   - He was bon in Delhi in 1817.
   - He was the founder of Aligarh movement and established the Mohammadan Anglo -Oriental College.
   - He tried to improve relations of British with Muslims after War of Independence 1857 through pamphalets and speeches.
   - He gave the two nation theory which became the basis of Muslim demand and the integral part of Pakistan Movement.
2. **How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan try to improve British-Muslim relations.**
   - Muslims were in poor condition without any jobs and were given harsh treatment.
   - He wrote the Loyal Mohammadans of India to highlight the work of those who sided the British.
   - He wrote the pamphlet, “The Causes of Indian Revolt,” which highlighted the wrong steps of British and the causes of War.
   - He wrote “Tabyan-ul-Kalam” in which he brought down the similarities between the two religions in one place.
   - He gave message to Muslimas that they should adopt good habits of british but discard their bad ones and should cooperate with them to get benefits.

3. **What was the Aligarh Movement?**
   - Sir Syed visited Oxford and Cambridge in 1869 and impressed by their system of education he decided to implement in India aswell.

- He started a small movement in Aligarh.
- He was thus able to form the MAO College.
- Through this movement he tried to educate Muslims about Science and English language so that communication with British becomes easy.
- He tried to educate Muslims in the European Style.

4. **What was the Two Nation Theory?**
   - It was Sir Syed's believe that Hindus and Muslims should be considered as separate nations. He
   - demanded that As separate Nation Muslims should have Separate Electorate system in a democratic election.
   - He believed that if elections happen in a democratic style then Hindus would be dominant and this would lead to violence.
   - He suggested that due to the great differences between Hindus and Muslims in every field of life, they should be given different treatment.
5. **What is Punjabi language?**
   - It is the main language of Punjab Province.
   - It is statistically spoken more than Urdu.
   - Hafiz Barkhurdar has been the first person around 1080 AD to use the language by this name.
   - Punjabi is written in the same script as Arabic.
   - It has a vast literature containing very famous folk tales like HEER-RANJHA.
   - It is the man language of Sufi Poets specially famous music literature includes Bulley Shah and Baba Farid Ganjshakar.
6. **How has the Punjabi Language been promoted?**
   - Punjabi has been used in very famous dramas, short stories and novels in 20th Century.
   - Books in wide variety of Acedemic Subject have been published in Punjabi.
   - Punjabi has been used in the writing style of contemporary age.
   - Punjabi films have been made and it is popular language in theatres and radio.

7. **What is Sindhi?**
   - Sindhi is very ancient language according to documentation it has been dated back to 12 th Century.
   - Initially Sindhi had been written in Arz Nagari script but later the script changed to the Arabic style.
   - It is the main language of Sindh Province.
   - Sindhi literature is famous in the form of Sachel Sarmast's poetry.

- **How has Sindhi been promoted?**
  - Sindhi Literary Board was set up and has printed many books and magazines since then. o Several important books on Sindhi Folk Literature have been written.
  - 1954, Bazm-e-Talim-ul-Muala.
  - Sarmast Academy and Sindhiology Department at Sindh University Jamshoru topromote this language.

8. **What is Balochi?**
   - This is the language spoken in Baluchistan province.
   - Basically spread by Nomadic tribes from Iran and North West Areas.
   - Balochi literature is small but rich in folk tales passed on word of tongue.
   - Balochi literature at the earliest has been reorded as famous folk songs specially of Jam Darang.

9. **How has Balochi been promoted?**
    - Balochi has seen little development.
    - Radio Pakistan Karachi broadcasts in Balochi.
    - Balochi Literary Ascociation was set up to publish magazines and Balochi literature.
    - Balochi folk tales have been brought down in writing.
    - Quetta Television Studio Broadcasts in Balochi.

10. **What is Pashto?**
    - Pashto is the main language of Northern regions and most tribes of NWFP though with different dialects.
    - Its first book on Sufism is Khair-ul-Biyan.
    - It has recorded famous poets like Amir Khan and Bayazaid Ansari.
    - Pashto literature achieved its peak in Mughal period and the songs developed the theme of nationalism.
    - The British Rule Period is considered its Golden Age when very high quality writing was produced during this time. Pashto literature played an important role in British Opposition to achieve independence.

11. **How has Pashto been promoted?**
    - Peshawar University was established.
    - Academy to promote Pahto literature was set up.
    - A widely accepted Pahto Dictionary was produced by Molvi Abdul Qadir leading the Pashto Academy.
    - Post-graduate class in Pashto literature have been established at University level at NWFP.

12. **What is the importance of Urdu language?**
    - Urdu was the main language of Mughal court after Aurangzeb.
    - Urdu was the language of Muslims of India.
    - It is the language which played a very important role in the Pakistan Movement. Most of the documents and letters had been written in Urdu.
    - Urdu was spoken by a large number of people.
    - The Urdu-Hindi controversy was the one of the main reason that Muslims wanted a separate homeland.
    - Urdu has a very rich literature stock.

13. **What was the Urdu Hindi Controversy?**
    - Hindu wanted Hindi to be the official language while Muslim wanted Urdu as the official language.
    - The Hindu started campaigns against Urdu.
    - Muslims thought that Hindus are trying to destroy their identity by trying to harm Urdu.
    - Muslims wanted a separate homeland because their language was in danger.
    - Muslims were horrified when Hindi was made the official alongside English and Urdu.
    - Muslims could not let harm come to Urdu which was very close to Persian and Arabic.

## THE Pakistan Movement

1. **What was the Morley-Minto Reforms?**
    - Famous as the Indian Council Act.
    - It was introduced by Secretary of State John Morley and Viceroy Minto in 1909.

- It increased representation of Hindus and Muslims in the Imperial and Central Government.
- Muslim Representation was to be elected by separate electorate.

2. **What were Montague Chelmsford Reforms.**
3. **What was the Rowlatt Act?**
4. **What was the SWARAJ party.**
   - It was a parliamentary Party.
   - Its was a word taken from Sanskrit and meant ,"Self Government."
   - It was formed by Motlal Nehru AFTER Gandhi's imprisonment.
   - Its purpose was to use the legislative bodies formed under Montague Chelmsford reforms to work for the betterment of India from within.
   - Jinnah also joined this party.
5. **What was the Hijrat Movement?**
   **{See the section Pakistan Movement for all questions related it. Only certain questions will be answered in this part for Pakistan Movement.}**
6. **What was the Nehru Report?**
7. **Who was Chudhary Rehmat Ali?**
   - He suggested for the separate homeland long before anyone thought of partition.
   - He suggested the name Pakistan for the new nation. He
   - studies law at University of Punjab.
   - He went to Cambridge University for further studies.
   - Published Now or Never.
   - Died in 1951 and Is buried in Cambridge.
8. **Who was Dr. Allam Iqbal?**
   - He is the national poet of Pakistan.
   - He studied and earned degree in philosophy from Cambridge and Punjab University.
   - He was knighted by Britain for his famous poetry.
   - He was the first to dream of a separate place for Muslims where they can live with pure Islamic values.
9. **What were Jinnah's 14 Points?**
10. **What were the round table conferences.**
11. **What was Bande Mataram Scheme?**
12. **What were the Wardha Schemes?**
13. **Why was Day of Deliverance celebrated?**
14. **What was the August Offer?**
    - Lord Linlithgow made an offer to the Indians in 1940.
    - It Increased representation in Executive Council of Indians
    - It also gave them the right to frame their own constitution after war. However Congress refused this offer.

15. **What was the Pakistan Resolution?**
    - It was passed out in 1940 on the annual session of Muslim League.
    - In it the Muslims demanded a separate homeland.
    - All Muslim dominant Areas were asked to be united into one unit.
    - It was named Lahore Resolution but the Indian Press to muslims delight named it as the Pakistan Resolution.
16. **What was the Cripps Mission?**
17. **What was the Quit India Movement?**
18. **What were the Gandhi Jinnah Talks?**
    - The two leaders had conversations between each other for the future of India.
    - They met 13 times and exchanged 21 letters between 8 to 27 September 1944.
    - Gandhi wanted power in hands oof Federal Government while Quid demanded provincial autonomy.
    - Gandhi refused two nation theory idea and asked for partition later and independence first while Jinnah was on opposite ideas.
19. **What was the Cabinet Mission?**
20. **What was the Direct Action DAY?**
21. **What was the 3 June Plan?**
22. **Who was Lord Mountbatten?**
    - He was the great grandson of Queen Victoria.
    - At age of 16 he joined Royal Navy and earned distinction in qualities. He
    - became respected person in the world so was appointed Viceroy over subcontinent.
    - He was murdered inn 1979 by Irish Republican Army.
23. **What was the Boundary Commision?**
    - It was a commission set up to divide the boundaries for Pakistan and India.
    - It was head by Sir Redcliffe and Mount batten participated vastly in the division of boundaries.
    - Unfair Boundary distribution like major Muslim Cities of Gurdaspur.
    - India got a way to enter Kashmir because of the path made up by the commission for Hindus.

# Pakistan's Problems and Politics so far

1. **Why steps did Pakistan take to solve the refugee problem?**
   - Collected aid from the Pakistanis living in well conditions.
   - Joined UNO to take help from UNHCR.
   - Quid-E-Azam relief fund was established.
   - Made temporary shelter, gave medicines and training was given on government work.
2. **What was the Canal Water Dispute?**
   - In 1948, April, India stopped Water from Ferozpur Headworks.
   - Pakistan's agriculture was in great danger.
   - The dispute was solved by International Court of Justice in which water of 3 rivers was given to Pakistan.
   - Further more help and contract for building of 2 dams and some canals was also given.
3. **What was the Kashmir Issue?**
   - In 1947 Poonch District, the Muslim tribesman rebelled against the Hindu Ruler Hari Singh.
   - India invaded Kahmir on Hari Singh's plea.
   - Pakistani forces also attacked.
   - Both armies captured as much as they could until UN put a ceasefire in 1949.
   - The state of Indian Controlled Kashmir was declared disputed.
   - A plebiscite has to held to solve this problem.
   - 2 wars have strung up due to Kashmir's unsolved issue, 1965 an 1971 wars.
4. **Who was Liaqat Ali Khan?**
   - Liaqat Ali Khan had been an active member of Muslim League working along Jinnah in many situations.
   - He was declared as the first Governor General.
   - Controlling a state like Pakistan in 1947 was a very hard job and he treied best to solve the problems specially constitution problem.
   - He was murdered in 1951 in what is now known as the Liaquat Bagh.
5. **What was the One Unit Policy?**
   - A policy annulled by General Yahya which grouped the 4 provinces were marged into one unit.
   - This was done to make administration more central and effective. To
   - make devising a constitution easier.
   - It was done to remove ethnic differences.
   - The measure was not welcomed by the different people beacause of the deep differences.
6. **Who was General Ayub Khan?**
   - Born in NWFP in 1907.
   - He was educated at Aligarh College. Later at Sandhurst, a British College for training Army officials.

- Commisioned an army officer in 1928.
- Fought against Japanese in WW 2.
- In 1951 he became the First Pakistani Commander in chief.
- He wrote his biography “Friends Not Masters”.
- Was the first army chief to declare Martial law in Pakistan.

7. **What was the Basic Democracies?**
   - Ayub Khan introduced the Basic Democracy System.
   - 80,000 Basic democrats selected form East and West Pakistan.
   - Political Parties were not allowed.
   - They were to vote weather Ayub should remain President or not.
   - 95% voted for his presidency.
8. **Why was Islamabad chosen as capital?**
   - It had a better climate.
   - To keep Officials away from Commercial influences.
   - To move Center of Administration from Industrially and commercially developed South to the Northern Punjab.
   - Was a site north of Rawalpindi.
   - A lot of money was spread on the new Capiital.
9. **What was the 6 point Programme.**
   - This was the demand of Shiekh Mujib-ur-Rehman of Awami League**.**
   - They were as a way suggestions suggesting that West Pakistan should have its own arm and currency.
   - Furthermore each half should keep its own revenue.
   - Federal and Foreign affairs of each half should be controlled by separate governments in each half.
   - Infact these were Points suggesting the two units to be totally different in all but name.
10. **What was the Simla Accord?**
    - This was an agreement signed between Bhutto and Indira Gandhi after 1971 War.
    - In it release of the 93000 troops of Pakistan and returning the captured land of Lahore.
    - Pakistan made no consessions over Kashmir.
    - Both contries agreed to have peaceful relations. The Accord formed Bhutto as national hero.
11. **Who was Shiekh Mujib?**
    - Born in 1920, he was a strong believer of Self Government for East-Pakistan. He
    - was the founder of Awami League.
    - He was successful in winning 1970 elections and uprising Bengalis against Pakistan.

- He became the first Prime Minister Of Bangaldesh.
- He was murdered in a military takeover on August 1975.

**12. Who was Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto?**

Born in 1928, he was a brilliant polititon.

Served as Minister of Commerce in 1958.

Served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1963-6.

Served as President and then Prime Minister from 1971-7.

Founder of Pakistan's People Party.

Graduated in law from California and Oxford Universities.

He was hanged by General Zia in 1979 after being convicted to a murder.

13. **Who was General Zia?**

He was the Chief of Army set up by Bhutto.

He removed Bhutto from the office by declaring Martial Law on country and charged him of murder.

He became President of Pakistan from 1977 to 1988.

He adopted a strict policy of Islamization in the country.

He became famous in the World specially due to the Afghan Miracle. He died in plane crash on 17th August 1988.

14. **What was th u2 crises?**

U2 was the American Spy plane launched from Pakistan air base of Peshawar. It was spying on Russia and shot down.

Gary Powers the pilot was arrested and found guilty of spying after photos were discovered.

Russia threatened Pakistan that they will attack on the country.

Pakistan refused to have any knowledge of the spy plane's mission.

Relations with America also deteriorated.

**15. What was RCD?**

It stands for the Regional Cooperation Development.

In 1964 it was set up by Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and Iraq.

Its purpose was to increase economic, educational and cultural link between these Muslim countries.

It was more successful in cultural an educational sector than trade and came to an end in 1979.

General Zia later revived it in 1985 naming it ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization.)

16. **What was the CENTO?**

CENTO was A defence Agreement between Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Turkey. It stands for Central Asia Treaty Organization.

It was also called the Baghdad Pact.

CENTO failed to give protection to Pakistan in war with india.

It was disbanded in 1979.

17. **What was the Pacca Qila Massacre?**

Happened in Hydrabad.

40 Supporters of MQM including women and children were killed by Police.

Happened during the time of Benazir Government and she was blamed for it.

Led to Ghulam Ishaq dismissing Benazir's government in August 1990.

18. **What caused Benazir's fall from the office in 1990?**

She was sacked and charged with corruption.

She was blamed for the violence in country specially the Pacca Qila Massacre.

She had to coallinate with different parties to work in the country specially MQM which angered PPP members in Sindh.

Her husband Asif Ali Zardari was causing problems of corruption for her.

19. **What were the Problems for Nawaz Sharif in his 2 governments?**

Problems by supporters of Benazir.

Failed to promote economic progress and religious ideas at the same time.

America opposed his government and aid was stopped. He was blamed for the murder of Army Chief, Asif Nawaz and so his government was dismissed.

In second government, he faced great foreign pressure due to the Nuclear Testing.

Relations with America got bad because he supported Taliban to hand over Osama bin Laden.

Blamed Musharaf on failure of fighting in Kashmir.

Tried to sack Musharraf while he was on a visiting trip to Sri Lanka and so was removed from the office by the army and exiled from the country.

20. **What was the Objective Resolution?**

A resolution passed by Constitution Assembly.

Passed in March 1949.

Under PM: Liaquat Ali who declared it very important. It

made several references to Islam.

The resolution faced a lot of oppositions.

## Added Questions:

**Chapter 1**

**9) What kind of ruler was Aurangzeb?**

Aurangzeb was a determined ruler and a good administrater.
He tried to organize the empire strictly in accordance to Islamic Law.
He tried to control moral behavior of people through a strict rule.
His main ambition was to expand his territory and authority over Islam.

**Chapter 3:**

**18) What is meant by Westernization?**

A word used for the changes the British brought in subcontinent.
They brought Western culture and language.
They brought Christian missionaries.
They brought Western education and technology.
They tried to make Indians, 'Liberal Mindeed'. The
telegraph threatened Indian culture.

**19) What is Sutee?**

Sutee was a old hindu tradition.
In it the widow was also burned with the dead body of her husband.
British believing it to cruel abolished the use of Sutee.
This decision was gladly welcomed.
Christian Missionaries and Ram Mohan Roy forced Governor General Bentrick to outlaw this practice.

**20) What is thugee?**

These were robbers worshiping a goddess in upper and central India.
They used a ritual to murder people.
In 1830, under Colonel Saleeman, 2000 thugs were caught.
This step was welcomed by all.

**21) What was Kanpur Incident?**

At Kanpur, troops killed many Europeans.
They were led by Nana Sahib who had a personal grievance over British.
When British was allowed safe passage, Nana Sahib opened fire on barges. All soldiers with 300 children were killed.
4 soldiers, 100 women and children were imprisoned
They were all killed.

**Chapter 5: Pakistan Movement**

**24)What was the India Congress?**

It was set up by Sir Alan Octavian Hume in 1885.
It was set up as a forum for educated Indians to raise their voice. It became a Hindu dominant party.
It produced important leaders like Nehru, Ghandi and others. It was Muslim League's rival.

**25) What was the SImla Delgation?**

Led by Agha Khan a delegation of 36 ML members.
Met Lord Minto in SImla to discuss some matters.
Demand of separate electorate accepted.
Very important as it promoted better understanding between British and Muslims.

**26) What is Satyaghra?**

Hindi Word meaning Truth Force.
A form of non violence resistance.
Gandhi established as a strong spiritual force.
Under hunger and sit down strikes were performed.

**27) What was Allahabad Address?**

In 1930, AI chaired the meeting of ML.
Iqbal gave his presidential address.
He called Muslims to work hard for a separate homeland.
He would like to see Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan as one unit.

**28) What was Amritsar Massacre?**

At Amritsar a peaceful protest against Rowlatt Act as organized at Amritsar.
British banned protest but people decided to go ahead.
General Dyer opened fire in JilianWali Bagh.
About 1650 rounds shots and 1200 people wounded and many killed.

**Chapter 7 :Relations**

**17 What is OIC?**

OIC stands for Organisation of Islamic Conference.
World's 2nd Largest inter government organization after UN.
Works closely with UN and other international organization.
Aim to promote solidarity and co-operation.
Summit Conferences are held every 3 year.
Estra ordinary conference can be beheld any time.

**18) What was Mukti Bahini?**

Stands for People's Army

An independence movement

Was supported by India.

The rebel army attacked on the town of Jysore.

Thus began war with Bangladesh was India in 1971.

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